

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON HEARS GERMANY WILL YIELD ALL; WASHINGTON IN DOUBT, AWAITS NEXT MOVE; ENEMY NOW IN FULL RETREAT IN BELGIUM

LOAN ADVANCES \$314,130,850 TO \$3,269,001,500

Gain Here, \$133,532,250, Sets Record and Makes N. Y. Total \$847,520,850.

GLOOMY IN WASHINGTON

Only 3 Days Left to Raise Almost \$3,000,000,000—Exchange Borrows to Buy.

How Fourth Liberty Loan Stands To-day

TOTAL raised by the nation—\$3,269,001,500
New York district quota—1,800,000,000
Amount of New York subscriptions recorded yesterday—132,520,850
Total amount subscribed to date in New York district—\$47,520,850
The nation's showing:

Districts.	Subscription, P.C.
St. Louis	\$221,794,650 85
Minneapolis	\$65,215,950 80
Boston	\$37,602,950 67
Dallas	\$7,230,250 61
San Francisco	\$27,676,400 59
Chicago	\$500,000,000 57
Richmond	\$153,050,200 54
Kansas City	\$133,122,400 51
Cleveland	\$300,225,700 50
New York	\$47,520,850 47
Atlanta	\$1,319,400 42
Philadelphia	\$210,984,400 42

Aggregate subscriptions by the nation are equal to 54.8 per cent. of the entire loan.

America gathered yesterday the largest single day's total—\$314,130,850—of subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan of \$3,000,000,000 yet recorded, bringing the total subscriptions for the first fifteen days of the drive up to \$3,269,001,500, which is only 54.8 per cent. of the total sought.

Encouraging as were these latest figures there is gloom in Washington for there remain but three days in which to harvest \$2,730,998,500, necessitating a rate of \$900,000,000 a day.

Washington officials would point out that the rate thus far raised is trying hard to believe the predictions by campaign managers for each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts that their respective fields will reach their quotas when the final returns are counted. Officials, however, do not expect these predictions to be fulfilled unless the nation has crossed by a considerable margin the \$4,000,000,000 mark before the last day of the drive. They believe, however, that a billion or more subscriptions will come in at the eleventh hour owing to the old-fashioned American habit of waiting until the last minute.

St. Louis District Still Leads.

This belief is based on the post-campaign tabulations of \$1,171,000,000 that were made in the Third Liberty Loan drive and which brought the total subscriptions for that loan up to \$4,176,900,000.

Although the official reports from the Federal Reserve districts do not show one that has reached its quota, the Federal Reserve district of Minnesota, however, has reached its quota of \$50 per cent. of their quota raised, claim that they have gathered subscriptions equal to their quota of \$210,000,000. In point of actual subscriptions tabulated the St. Louis Federal Reserve district continues to maintain its lead and has rolled up 55 per cent. of its allotment of \$250,000,000.

The claim by the navy that it can both fight and lend to the Government was lived up to again yesterday, which was celebrated as navy day on battleships and at land stations throughout the world. American sailors and naval officers turned in pledges of part of their small earnings to help pay the expenses of the war. Even without yesterday's additions the navy already has subscribed more than \$25,000,000, says Admiral Cown, navy liberty loan officer, told Secretary McAdoo today. The Secretary of the Treasury, who has three sons in the navy, then proceeded to "match the navy" with another \$100 subscription for himself.

Secretary McAdoo in an effort to improve the nation with the importance of the task before it in the next three days issued this statement:

"In the coming three days the American people must decide whether the Fourth Liberty Loan shall be a success or a failure.

"It would be fatal to minimize the gravity of the nation's problem. In

Rumor of Surrender Speeds Liberty Loan

YOU never can tell. Liberty Loan workers have been saying all along that the false impression that the war was nearing an end was causing the campaign to lag.

But when the unconfirmed rumor that Germany had surrendered and the Kaiser was out spread like wildfire over the city last night the crowds swamped the newboys selling extras and then—went and bought bonds.

Police stations on the upper West Side reported that residents of the district read the news and then came in to place subscriptions, saying they wanted Germany to beg harder for peace. Boy Scouts working on Broadway reported to their headquarters that their customers were men with the extras in their hands.

U.S. DEFICIENCY OVER 6 BILLIONS

Greatest Bill of Kind Reported to House After \$2,000,000,000 Cut.

\$26,815,000,000 IN YEAR

Creation of War Salvage Board With Seven Members Is Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Carrying cash appropriations of \$2,487,405,850 and authorizations of \$3,858,549,776, a total of \$6,345,955,626, the biggest deficiency bill in the country's history, made necessary by the increasing of the war program, was reported to the House today. The House immediately began consideration of the measure. Chairman Sherley (Ky.) of the Appropriations Committee explaining for several hours its details. It will be passed in a day or two.

In spite of the tremendous size of the bill as it came to the House today it was cut more than \$2,000,000,000 by the Appropriations Committee. As the deficiency estimates came to Congress \$5,859,599,599 was asked, most of it by the War Department, and every penny asked was as cash appropriation.

Had it been found necessary to grant these estimates in full and in cash the actual expenditures mapped out for the fiscal year ending June 30 next would have amounted to nearly \$33,000,000,000.

Fiscal Plans May Be Changed.

The bill as it stands, after being submitted to the most drastic cuts which could be made consistent with the war program, apparently will necessitate some change in the Government's fiscal plans. The cash appropriations already made by Congress amount to more than \$24,000,000,000. With the cash provided in the bill taken up to-day it is now contemplated that a total of more than \$26,815,000,000 will be spent before June 30 next.

The Government's fiscal policy provides for disbursements by the Treasury in one fiscal year of only \$24,000,000,000. That amount only was to be raised—about \$8,000,000,000 through taxes and the remainder through sale of bonds. This would mean that the Government would have to raise the revenue for the fiscal year. More money would be spent than is being raised, not counting at all the payments deferred until later years through the expedient of authorization contracts for materials and work, but providing for payment at a subsequent time.

This fact was foreseen when the estimates first were sent to Congress and several suggestions were made at that time to meet the situation. One was that the loans to the Allies, amounting to about \$6,000,000,000 a year, be discontinued. But this suggestion was immediately frowned on by the Administration and a statement made that under no circumstances would this course be followed.

It was then suggested that as the cash outlay the Government would have to make before the end of the present fiscal year would be very evidently largely in excess of the \$24,000,000,000 basis on which the Government was proceeding in mapping out the proportion of the expense which should be borne relatively by taxes and bond sales, the revenue bill should be made to raise more money.

Secretary McAdoo's Attitude.

This suggestion had hardly been made before the Secretary of the Treasury himself declared that the Administration did not desire heavier tax burdens and that the \$8,000,000,000 contemplated would be sufficient. With this assurance Congress is now at work on the tax bill, which is still designed to raise but \$8,000,000,000.

Secretary McAdoo and a great many others have adhered to the view that, regardless of the amount appropriated, the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

INFANTRY LOSES CONTACT AS FOE QUILTS FLANDERS

Cavalry Spreads Over Wide Area and Is 17 Miles From Holland.

BRITISH ENTERING LILLE

Fires Mark Destruction of Belgian Villages as Enemy Flees Eastward.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The great retreat from Belgium is under full headway. With the news that British forces had entered Lille, main junction point for all the railroads supplying western Belgium, comes a slightly later despatch to the effect that all the Germans in western Belgium and many of those in northern France are in movement eastward.

So rapid and widespread is the retreat that all infantry has lost all contact with the enemy. French and Belgian cavalry units are in the western outskirts of Thiel, seven miles from the Ghent-Bruges Canal, and only seventeen miles from the Holland frontier.

Belgians advanced on the Thourout-Bruges road, defeating the Germans as they advanced. British, French and Belgian cavalry is in action on all parts of the front, pursuing the fleeing Germans and harassing their retreat in every way possible.

Only a Narrow Neck Left.

Unless the Germans have already removed their forces from the Belgian coast cities it will be difficult for them to get out now. The allied advance toward the Dutch border has left only a narrow neck of land through which these enemy forces can withdraw.

The British entered into Lille probably accounts for the widespread retreat, which military leaders on the Entente side predicted would begin as soon as the German High Command saw its hold slipping on that French city. Lille was the main supply point for all the German troops in western Belgium and northern France. It is the terminal of the great lateral railway system which begins in Germany and leads westward through Metz, Mezieres, Avesnes and Valenciennes.

With this line interrupted the Germans had but one outlet from Belgium, and that over roads and railroads of limited capacity.

Douai Wedge Driven Deeper.

To-day's despatch from Field Marshal Haig stated that his men had entered the southwestern suburbs of the great French manufacturing city, and that the prospects for the complete evacuation of the place were excellent. As this is written it is more than likely that the British are in complete possession of Lille. Along with this despatch came another from the front stating that the allied wedge between Lille and Douai had been driven deeper, and suggesting that the German retreat from one city would probably be followed by the immediate surrender of the other.

Fires Mark the Retreat.

British forces have crossed the Lys east of Mezin and are bearing in on the flanks of the enemy forces in both directions. Allied aviators report fires in all parts of western Belgium, showing the intention of the enemy to continue the work of destruction as he leaves the country.

At 9 o'clock this morning cavalry patrols were reported to be attacking the German forces at Lille. Previously cavalry was reported to be working toward Thourout. The allies were reported to be more than half way through the Wyndael Wood this morning and the infantry had reached a point near Lichtervelde, where on the western fringe of Harlebecke they were said to be advancing about 2,000 yards southwest of Ouytem, all along the northern outskirts of Courtrai and through the center of Seghem.

Last night the Franco-Belgian infantry were on the general line of Boschewater, Edendale, Zwinstagel and Haentze, thence to a point 1,000 yards east of the Thourout-Roulers road, and on the Wyndael station by Beve to the south of Seghem, the Lendelede station and Elstete.

Courtrai Railway Reached.

This morning the capture of Boschewater, Edendale, Zwinstagel and Haentze, and French troops were reported to be along the railway west of Lichtervelde. Ingelmunster apparently has been occupied, and the Cour-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Evacuation of Brussels Begins; Fires Over Wide Area in Belgium

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PARIS, Oct. 16.—THE SUN learns unofficially that the evacuation of Brussels began today. The move was foreseen last week when the German administration in Belgium was entrusted with a commission to remove the entire civilian population from the Belgian coast towns. British aviators report fires over a wide area in Belgium.

The Echo de Paris correspondent says he learns that a high German official in Belgium announced that the German occupation of Brussels would end in fifteen days.

It is thought here that the Germans planned to delay the evacuation of Belgium until it appeared certain that their remaining gateway into Germany, via Metz, would be unsafe. The fact that they have now started a general eastward movement seems to indicate that they have lost confidence in the German armies being able to hold back the French and Americans, who are constantly pressing northward from the Argonne region.

The Germans have two main highways of retreat from Belgium, one on each side of the impassable Ardennes region. Through the southern route runs the great lateral railway system which supplies, via Lille, the four German armies now operating in northern France and western Belgium. The fact that Lille is the main western junction point on this system explains why the enemy has clung to that city so persistently since the retreat from France began. With Lille in allied hands the Germans would be forced to give up the Belgian coast towns as well as release their grip on all of western Belgium.

NEW HONOR WON BY U.S. FIGHTERS

New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania Soldiers Are Commended.

MANY ACTS OF HEROISM

Lieut. Davenport Leads Charge on Machine Gun Nest and Cleans It Out.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL. Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE. Oct. 16.—Like the sharp teeth in a buzz saw, American troops are to be found almost anywhere along the fighting front from the North Sea to the Swiss border. Some of the following instances of bravery are without geographic location, for the reason that the censor does not permit the mention of places until after they have been identified by the enemy through our loss of prisoners.

After making an attack Capt. Edward Johnson of Baltimore found himself and his men cut off from their brigade. He sent two runners back, both of whom were cut off by machine guns, whereupon H. B. Glass, nephew of Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, stepped forward and begged to be allowed to carry word to the brigade commander.

"Go to it," said Capt. Johnson, "but be sure to tell all the way on your belly." Young Glass then started out, giving a fine exhibition of the dry land crawl stroke, and eventually reached brigade headquarters, where he delivered information which resulted in a fine advance by the Americans.

Sketches in Enemy Lines.

Capt. Brook Lee, son of Senator Blair Lee of Maryland, and one of the best authorities on topography in the army, spent forty-eight hours in No Man's Land, making maps. While he was on this expedition Capt. Lee desired to sketch a certain piece of land occupied by the enemy, so he organized a raid and promptly drove the Germans out, sending some of them back as prisoners. After finishing his maps Capt. Lee started back to our lines with two wounded comrades.

He had gone deeper into enemy territory than he thought, however, and when daylight came he was still some distance from the American lines. He then crawled into a shell hole with his wounded men and remained there all day, caring for the two men as best he could. When darkness came again he made his way safely into our lines.

Lieut. Charles Sprague of Baltimore, formerly a reporter on the Baltimore Sun, learning that an American had fallen in No Man's Land and that he was still there, volunteered to bring him in. This dangerous mission he accomplished unaided.

Policeman Gets in the Fight.

Sgt. J. R. Dixon, Pittsburgh, for some weeks had been acting as a military policeman directing traffic at a crossroads northwest of Verdun. When he learned that his old regiment was about to make an attack he went to his commanding officer and begged to be relieved and sent back to his regiment, which request was granted.

Early in the engagement that followed his rifle was shot from his hand and as the bullets were flying around him he dodged from tree to tree, thus saving himself. Speaking of his experience, he said, "Helluva me, I'll never go rabbit hunting again as long as I live. I now know just how a rabbit lives." (Continued on Fifth Page.)

U.S. MEN BEAT OFF BOLSHEVIKI

With Other Allied Troops Battle Attempts to Retake Divina Positions.

FOE'S LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Yankees Advance Toward Welsk, Northeast of Vologda.

By The Associated Press. ARCHANGEL, Oct. 16.—Allied forces, including Americans, are engaged in repelling heavy Bolsheviki attacks on both banks of the Divina, 150 miles north of Kotlas, in the north Russian fighting zone.

The Americans and Russians have advanced in the direction of Welsk, northeast of Vologda.

Another report gave the language used as "provided the interests of the people are safeguarded."

The Bolsheviki, with massed forces, are striving to regain the positions which were won after hard fought struggles by Americans and Scots on September 21. Under an almost constant bombardment for more than a week, the Allies have repulsed many infantry attacks and inflicted considerable losses.

These positions include villages on opposite sides of the Divina River, some of which are on a high bluff at a strategic bend in the stream. Around this bend Bolsheviki gunboats, protected by mine fields and a low, sandy island, have delivered a bombardment with shells of all calibers.

The Allies, meanwhile, have been forced to strive against the rapidly falling river, which is full of sandbars. The garrison, though greatly outnumbered in men and artillery, have struggled waist deep in the swamps and knee deep in the muddy roads, capturing several guns and machine guns.

An American engineer Lieutenant and a few men crossed the river under a heavy fire and rescued a gun from a disabled tug on which the Bolsheviki had centered their fire. The next day the same Lieutenant, with a sergeant, braved the same dangers in an effort to repair tugs, caught under a heavy shower of shrapnel fire. The pair tried to swim back to the shore, but were swept away by the swift current and drowned.

REPORTS LENINE AGAIN SHOT.

Letspie Paper Announces He Was Wounded in Shoulder.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—Another attempt has been made upon the life of Nikolai Lenin, the Bolsheviki Premier, according to the Letspie Abend Zeitung's Kiev correspondent.

Lenine received a bullet in the shoulder from a revolver in the hands of M. Dwanitake of the information bureau of the Soviet. Dwanitake was arrested.

Lieut. Gates, Aviator, Missing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Lieut. Artemus L. Gates, naval aviator and former captain of the Yale football team, has been missing since October 4. The Navy Department has been advised by Vice-Admiral Sims.

Advice to those who want to sell their LIBERTY BONDS—Don't. Advice to those who must sell—Go to John Muir & Co., 51 Broadway—Ad.

ALL TERMS MET BY BEATEN FOE, CAPITAL HEARS

Safeguarding of German People Said to Be Single Request Made.

CLING TO PEACE TALK

Officials Fear That Berlin Seeks to Gain Advantage by Long Discussion.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Reports reaching here to-night from fairly good sources that Germany in an answer said to be already on its way here has accepted President Wilson's reply as a basis for negotiations has given another astonishing turn to the peace situation. In accepting the President's note to all intents and purposes as an ultimatum Germany is reported to have made the single provision that the interests of the German people be safeguarded.

Again, as in the case of the German answer of last Saturday, which threw official Washington into a ferment, this looks on its face, if the reports regarding it are true, to be unconditional surrender, even to the point of bowing to the will of the President regarding the deposition of the Kaiser and the democratization of their Government. But officials are inclined to be more wary than ever, and there is counsel from the very highest sources to-night to look out for a German plot of some kind.

Means Unconditional Surrender.

The German reply is even now said to be on its way to Washington, which would mean, if true, that Germany's latest move had been made in record-breaking time. Official confirmation of this is lacking as yet, the State Department being without advice. But reliable reports from various sources abroad seem to give color to the belief that the Germans are about to make a move in reply to the President which on its face appears to be an acceptance of what they themselves describe as the President's latest terms.

The President's terms, according to their correct interpretation as supplied in authoritative quarters here, meant nothing less than the cessation at once of submarine warfare, the abandonment immediately by the Germans of their inhuman methods of warfare, the giving of any guarantees that the allied military commanders might decide upon to insure allied military supremacy in invaded territory, and lastly and most important of all the removal of their autocrats or their reduction to impotency.

All this would be in addition to the acceptance of the President's fourteen terms as a basis of agreement which Germany already has signified. If taken in their proper meaning the acceptance of these conditions by Germany would mean nothing less than unconditional surrender, as reasoned out here.

No Faith in Wilhelmstrasse.

But, and this is where the Wilhelmstrasse diplomats may be seeking merely another opening for continuing the peace discussion, there is nothing to prevent Germany, with the President's answer before it, placing its own interpretation on these terms and using this as the basis of another note. An "acceptance" of the President's note based on its own interpretation therefore would mean little or nothing in itself, at least for the present, except that it would serve to keep the idea of peace still going.

Reports of all kinds were in circulation here to-night and were causing great excitement. The earliest of these had Germany capitulating and the Kaiser's abdication already announced.

Continued on Second Page.

Returns From Fetes Increase the Fund

ON the way to \$400,000 the smoke fund welcomes promised proceeds from neighborhood and other affairs held for its benefit. As November draws near it becomes apparent that the block party is immune to frost. Read of how recent parties came out on page 11.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

New Amendment Rids Kaiser of War Power

By The Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—Germany's Federal Council has accepted the proposed amendment to the constitution, article 2, making it read:

The consent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag is required for a declaration of war in the empire's name, except in a case where imperial territory has already been invaded or its coasts attacked. Section 3 of article 2 is amended to read: "Treaties of peace and treaties with foreign States which deal with affairs coming under the competence of the imperial law-giving bodies require the consent of the Federal Council and the Reichstag."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16.—

Emperor William has issued a decree saying that martial law in Germany can only be administered by an agreement between the civil and military authorities, according to a report received here.

The Berlin Reichsanzeiger prints the decree dated October 15, which specifies that reference must be made to the Commander in Chief in the event of a disagreement, but with final reference to the Imperial Chancellor or a representative appointed by the Chancellor.

GERMANS TRAIN GUNS ON PRAGUE

Troops Rushed Into City on Czech Threat to Call Strike in Bohemia.

SLAVIC REVOLT GAINING

Hungary Must Have Place in Peace Negotiations, Austria Is Told.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A despatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that the Czechs are training their guns on the city proper are occupied by troops armed with hand grenades and machine guns in consequence of a threat by the Czechs to call a general strike throughout Bohemia.

The despatch adds that pamphlets have been circulated declaring that a Czech republic will be proclaimed shortly. An earlier report said a general political strike had been called in Moravia and Bohemia, and great demonstrations in favor of an independent state had taken place at Prague. All theatres and public meetings had been closed. Deputies are said to have declared in speeches that the final phase of a Czech revolution has begun.

It is reported in Vienna that Emperor Charles has accepted the resignation of Count Hrusak, the Austrian Premier, and entrusted Count Silva Taronka with the task of forming a new cabinet.

Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, hinted in a recent speech that it was possible he would resign.

An official statement published in Lublin newspapers wired from Basel declares that Austria is ready to end military occupation of Poland and hand over the civil administration to the Polish Government as soon as it is ready to undertake the task.

Until then, the statement continues, Austria will do her utmost to assist in the reconstruction of the State, placing Government employees at its disposal wherever necessary. In return Austria claims on Poland to export to Austria surplus food and raw materials.

The Frankfort Zeitung, a copy of which has been received, says the transfer will begin shortly, but that it will be slow on account of a lack of Polish officials. All services connected with the war, such as food supplies and munition making, will be put into the hands of Germany, and consequently military occupation will continue.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Meetings called by the Czech-Slovak Council at Prague to protest against the export of foodstuffs from Bohemia resulted in a general strike which is developing into a revolt, according to despatches from Zurich to today's Paris newspapers. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country and German and Hungarian troops are occupying Prague, Pilsen, Plsek and Tabor.

The despatches report the movement has spread to Moravia, and that there has been fighting at Brunn, the capital. Olmutz and Skoda, the latter the seat of the big Austrian gun plant, where work is said to have been suspended.

Machine guns, it is added, have been posted in the principal streets of Prague and artillery has been put into position likewise. The population, it is declared, is in no wise intimidated, however, and there is reason to believe the people have arms. It is even reported that fighting is now going on in Prague.

Denial of Enemy Capitulation Issued by British Official News Bureau.

REPORTS VIA HOLLAND

They Are Attributed to Unnamed Diplomat and Gain Wide Circulation.

DUTCH PAPER RETRACTS

Berlin Banking Circles in Panic—High Command to Hold Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The air is full of rumors of the capitulation of Germany and the abdication of the Kaiser, some of which got into the newspapers, and for a time they seemed to become more and more circumstantial.

In the final analysis these rumors seemed to have their origin in Holland, where the statements were attributed to an unnamed diplomat, but semi-confirmation came from other sources, and it was not until a formal statement had been issued by the official Press Bureau that the rumors were laid to rest, temporarily at least. The statement of the Press Bureau follows:

The official Press Bureau is officially informed that the reports published this afternoon to the effect that Germany has capitulated have no foundation in fact.

Withdrawal Statement.

At the same time the Neue Rotterdamsche Courant, which had issued a statement announcing that Germany had decided to accept the terms of President Wilson provided the interests of the German people were respected, withdrew the statement because, it explained, it was unable to get any confirmation of the report.

The German reply to President Wilson's latest note probably will be sent to-day, according to news received here through diplomatic channels from Holland. Reuter's Limited learns that the reply is expected to be communicated immediately and that it is likely to constitute a general acceptance of the President's conditions.

The British Foreign Office announced this evening that it had no official confirmation of the rumors that the German Emperor had abdicated but that opinion in well informed circles was disposed to regard them as possible.

Financial Berlin Panic.

It is known that President Wilson's reply to the German peace proposals reached Berlin at noon Tuesday. The reply produced "a most unfavorable impression" in Berlin, says a Central News despatch from Amsterdam to-day. The publication of the reply, it adds, was followed by a panic in Berlin banking circles and on the Stock Exchange.

The German supreme command, the advice state, will come to Berlin at the end of the present week "to deliberate on mobilization" concentration of the national strength and the raising of the military age.

It is expected that the German Imperial Chancellor will make a decision to-day on the matters contained in President Wilson's latest note, says a despatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The German newspapers point out, the message adds, that President Wilson's note had the effect of a cold douche on the hopes for peace engineered by his first note. Some of the newspapers comment on the reply in the sharpest terms and with unbridled words, adding that the "language of President Wilson now has become sacrilegious after the conference he has had with the Allies."

A movement can be observed in the German capital, says a despatch from Berlin to the Tid, to bring about a cessation of mobilization of the result of President Wilson's note.

According to a source of information not without value Berlin is considering how Emperor William can disappear without endangering the dynasty, says a despatch from Geneva to the Paris Temps. One solution being considered, it is said, is the abdication of the Emperor in favor of his grandson William, the eldest son of the German Crown Prince, as Regent.

The Journal des Debats yesterday mentioned editorially the possibility of such a plan, but it condemned it as unacceptable.

LONG PEACE SPARRING SEEN AS GERMAN AIM

British Military and Diplomatic Circles Skeptical.

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